

# The Hong Kong Daily Press.

No. 6575 號五七百五十六第 日五月初二十年庚戌續光

HONGKONG SATURDAY, DECEMBER 28TH, 1878.

大英港 號八十二月二十英 港香

[PRICE 2½ PEE MONTH.

## NOTICES OF FIRMS

### NOTICE

### BANKS

### AUCTIONS

### INTIMATIONS

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### SHIPPING

### ARRIVALS

December 27, YANGTZE, British steamer, 792, Schutz, Canton General - Strans, & Co.

December 27, YUNN-CHING, Chinese steamer, 706, Wallace, Canton General, C. M. S. N. Co.

December 27, OXFORD, British ship, 209, H. Borey, Swatow 15th Dec., Beans - Lane, CRAWFORD & Co.

CLEARANCES.

AT THE HARBOURMASTER'S OFFICE, December 27th.

Name: British steamer, for Amoy.

Panay, British steamer, for Saigon.

Holsten, German schooner, for Guam.

### DEPARTURES

December 26, DON QUIXOTE, American ship, for Manila.

December 27, HAMBURG, German bark, for Bangkok.

December 27, NAMOA, British steamer, for Amoy.

### FOOCHOW SHIPPING.

December 27, ARRIVALS.

15. Douglas, British steamer, from Hongkong.

15. Black Prince, British ship, from Shanghai.

15. Q. of the West, British bark, from Shanghai.

19. Hasting, Chinese steamer, from Shanghai.

19. NAMOA, British steamer, from Hongkong.

December 27, DEPARTURES.

15. Yesso, British steamer, for Shanghai.

17. Apiau, British bark, for Shanghai.

19. Douglas, British steamer, for Hongkong.

### NAIGON SHIPPING.

November 28, ARRIVALS.

23. Dallas, German bark, from Swatow.

25. Quinta, German steamer, put out.

27. Wenzel, British steamer, from Hongkong.

29. Petrol, British steamer, from Singapore.

December 2, ARRIVALS.

2. Amazon, French ship, from Hongkong.

2. J. Dufour, French bark, from Hongkong.

5. Petrol, British steamer, from Hongkong.

7. Anna, German bark, from Amoy.

7. Sindhu, French steamer, from Manila.

7. Petrol, British steamer, from Singapore.

12. Crosswell, British bark, from Roma.

14. Wenzel, German bark, from Hongkong.

15. Andry, French steamer, from Hongkong.

18. Quinta, German steamer, from Hongkong.

20. Hough Son, French bark, from Tavet.

20. Irromandy, French ship, from Marseilles.

November 27, DEPARTURES.

23. Petrol, French bark, from Hongkong.

23. Wenzel, German steamer, for Hongkong.

24. Leander, Spanish bark, for Havasu.

27. Zamburgo, Spanish bark, for Hongkong.

27. Kien H. Tya, Siamese bark for Haigok.

27. Quinta, German steamer, for Hongkong.

December 2, ARRIVALS.

3. Amazon, French steamer, for Marseilles.

3. R. M. Hayward, American bark, for Iloilo.

4. Wash, British steamer, for Manila.

4. Petrol, British steamer, for Iloilo.

4. Petrol, British steamer, for Quilon.

4. Kirkland, British bark, for Hongkong.

5. Sindhu, French steamer, for Hongkong.

11. Ponelo, British steamer, for Hongkong.

13. Pular, French bark, for Singapo.

13. Pearl, British steamer, for Singapo.

18. Amary, French steamer, for Marseilles.

19. Crosswell, British bark, for Hongkong.

VESSELS THAT HAVE ARRIVED IN EUROPE FROM PORTS OF CHINA, JAPAN, AND MESSINA.

(For last Mail, [see] Notice)

Falou ... Hongkong ... July 23

Ionia ... Hongkong ... July 23

Hankow (s) ... Hankow ... July 23

Swatow ... Aug. 10

Glenis ... Swatow ... Aug. 10

Glenruin ... Manila ... Aug. 10

Eskimo ... Manila ... Aug. 10

S. of Alabama (s) ... Hankow ... Aug. 20

Wing (s) ... Hankow ... Aug. 21

Manila ... Sept. 1

Orfordshire (s) ... Fowey ... Sept. 1

Gulatu (s) ... Manila ... Sept. 7

Mahar (s) ... Fowey ... Sept. 23

Standard (s) ... Fowey ... Sept. 23

Felix Mendelssohn ... Manila ... Sept. 23

Ellsworth ... Shanghai ... Sept. 30

St. Paul (s) ... Fowey ... Sept. 30

Portuguese Carl (s) ... Hongkong ... Sept. 30

Sao Gal (s) ... Manila ... Sept. 30

Comet ... Yokohama ... Oct. 4

Eliza ... Hongkong ... Oct. 4

John C. Mano ... Manila ... Oct. 4

Bonduell (s) ... Manila ... Oct. 4

Tesoro (s) ... China Ports ... Oct. 11

River Logan ... China Ports ... Oct. 11

City of Baltimore ... China Ports ... Oct. 11

Empress ... China Ports ... Oct. 11

Sovereign ... Shanghai ... Oct. 12

West Stanley (s) ... China Ports ... Oct. 12

Bellion ... Manila ... Oct. 12

Mikado ... Hongkong ... Oct. 12

Admiral (s) ... Manila ... Oct. 13

Schiffelove (s) ... China Ports ... Nov. 3

Ajant (s) ... China Ports ... Nov. 4

Empire ... Manila ... Nov. 4

Albemarle ... Manila ... Nov. 4

VESSEL EXPECTED AT HONGKONG.

(Corrected to Date)

Sydnam ... London ... July 18

Mary Dillid ... Liverpool ... July 21

St. Peter ... Liverpool ... July 21

Eliza ... Liverpool ... July 28

Abbey Cowper ... Antwerp ... July 30

Sumaride ... Hamburg ... July 30

Charnier ... Cardiff ... July 31

Bury St. Edmunds ... Penrhyn ... Aug. 1

Alfred ... Cardiff ... Aug. 1

Urania ... Penrhyn ... Aug. 1

Glory ... Penrhyn ... Aug. 1

Lotte ... Cardiff ... Aug. 1

Friedrich ... Cardiff ... Aug. 16

Excelsior ... Hamburg ... Sept. 1

James Shepherd ... London ... Sept. 1

Clarendon ... Cardiff ... Sept. 1

Ernst ... Antwerp ... Oct. 1

Jessop ... Liverpool ... Oct. 1

Hermann ... Liverpool ... Oct. 1

Levi ... Liverpool ... Oct. 1

Frederich ... Cardiff ... Oct. 16

Excelsior ... Hamburg ... Oct. 16

James Shepherd ... London ... Oct. 16

Clarendon ... Cardiff ... Oct. 16

Ernst ... Antwerp ... Oct. 16

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Frederich ... Cardiff ... Oct. 16

Excelsior ... Hamburg

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THE CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY  
For 1879.  
This Work, the Only one of the kind in China  
or Japan, is now in the

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of its existence, and will be published as soon as  
practicable after the close of the current year.  
It has been compiled from the Most Author-  
itative Sources, and no pains have been spared to  
render it THOROUGHLY RELIABLE both as a  
Dictionary and a Work of Reference on Com-  
mercial Matters.

The contents of the Appendix have been care-  
fully revised and classified. Numerous addi-  
tions have also been made, tending to render the Work  
still more valuable for reference. Descriptions  
of each Port are given, embodying much valuable  
Information hitherto unpublished.

The Directory will, as usual, be published in  
Two Forms—Complete at \$5; or with the Lists  
of Residents, Post Directories, Maps of Hong  
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B A N K O K . . . . . Messrs. Malabar, Julian & Co.,  
L O N D O N . . . . . Mr. F. Algar, Clement's Lane  
L O N D O N . . . . . Mr. G. G. & Son, 30 Pall Mall,  
S A N F R A N C I S C O M r. L. E. Fisher, 21 Merchant's  
Exchange,  
N E W Y O R K . . . . . Messrs. S. M. Pottingill & Co.,  
57 Park Row.  
*Daily Press Office, 13th December, 1878.*

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HONGKONG DISPENSARY. [17]

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Communications on editorial matters should be addressed "The Editor," and on business "The Manager," and not to individuals or names on the paper.

Correspondents are requested to forward their name and address with communications addressed to the Editor, not for publication, but as evidence of good faith.

## The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, DECEMBER 28TH, 1878.

The Colony forms no exception to the rule of the "demoralising" influence of long continued peace and immunity from danger and alarm. We have, like the Chinese, begun to regard fire rather with favour than with fear; and, whilst warning ourselves against its influence, we have almost learned to regard this Deity as the dispenser of substantial annual dividends rather than as a dread demon whom we have to be ever on our guard. We have been again awakened rudely to our fascination to find that fire in this place is one of our most formidable foes, and that Hongkong can never be considered safe until such means of instant intelligence from every part of every street to the centre are provided as shall render it an impossibility for any fire to spread beyond the four walls within which it shall be first discovered. This is the conviction which was forced upon the inhabitants of San Francisco when, after the city had been three times destroyed and cellar were found no longer of service for the protection of valuables on account of the floods of water poured upon the buildings, it was gravely resolved that they would have no more great fires at all. They have acted upon this principle with immense success and we must do the same.

On the 16th February, 1878, a resolution was unanimously carried at the annual meeting of the China Fire Insurance Company "that the directors be requested to confer with the Board of the Hongkong Fire Insurance Company and the local Government with a view to the provision of further means of preventing and extinguishing fire." The Chairman (the Hon. H. Lowcock) said "I quite agree with the mover of the resolution that the means for extinguishing fires are quite inadequate. That is my own impression, and I know it is of others who have been present at fires. The Government have urged constantly to improve the Fire Brigade, but so far, I think we may say little has been done. The matter has been discussed lately, but with little effect. We are promised that the engines, which have been a long time out of order, shall be put into repair, but the question of the improvement of the Brigade has not been entered upon."

I hope this resolution will be the means of inducing the Government to take some steps in the matter." The same resolution in purport, proposed by Mr. Bartram and seconded by Mr. Horriss, was unanimously carried at the annual meeting of the Hongkong Fire Insurance Company held a few days later, the Chairman (Hon. W. Kewick) remarking, "It must be obvious to every one that the means of extinguishing fires are anything but adequate. Leading articles appeared in the *China Mail* of the 16th and

in this journal of the 20th February, 1877, upon the subject, our contemporary marking, "At this time almost every carpenter in Wellington or D'Aguilar Street may be seen with a brazier either outside or inside his shop. The practice has apparently diminished of late owing to the influence of the Police, but the fires are now concealed in places of being made openly in the streets. Surely some means might be adopted to put an end to the most dangerous orgies." In February of the present year, in which month the annual meetings of the fire insurance companies were again held, attention was fresh called to the subject, and an inquiry was made as to what had been done during the previous twelve months to carry out the resolutions, when it appeared that the report of the Commission upon the Engineering Department of the Fire Brigade, which occupied seventeen lines in the Government Gazette, was the only event in this connection which had occurred during the year. The *Daily Press* on the 19th February last again urged the importance of the subject. "Mr. Savary truly defines the privilege, the liability, and the duty of Fire Insurance Companies to be the receipt of premium, the payment of losses, and the prevention of fire. The day, however, is simply one, as between a company and its insurers, and does not necessarily enforce the extinction of fires possibly at a distance from risks in which it may be concerned. It is therefore a government or municipal one, as every person in the Colony, even the poorest, is interested in the preservation of a home, and the cost of a thoroughly efficient Brigade should come out of the public rates." The change which is taking place in the substitution of more lofty buildings for those hitherto in use is a very important matter. The simple addition of a third story is hardly a fair description of the change, which amounts, in most cases, to a doubling of the height of the buildings, many of which were originally extremely low. This, of course, greatly increases the difficulty of escape, and it is probable that, owing to the heavy sleeping, apathetic character of the Chinese, some future fire may be attended with a grievous loss of life. The increased elevation of the buildings also gives the necessity of increased power of the fire engines. It is truly difficult to observe on Wednesday and Thursday last the feeble manner in which the water was喷出 from the hose pipes, seldom reaching above the first floor of the houses, whilst the second floor and roof were blazing away unchecked above, far out of reach, and this when the total height, from the ground to eaves, was but forty-five feet.

In connection with the means for preventing fire, which we consider of primary and paramount importance, we have pleasure in drawing attention to a letter in another column from Mr. Granville Sharp upon the subject of telegraphic means of communicating intelligence of the first discovery of a fire, as witnessed by the writer in San Francisco. Next in importance comes the organization of the Brigade for fire extinction: In this particular the Colony from its earliest days has been terribly deficient, and unfortunately the experience of Christmas, 1878, forms no exception to the rule. There is no want of sufficient material—Volunteers, naval, military, and civilian—about, all animated by a chivalrous intention to render the most active and self-denying service. This, however, is all unavailing, and often worse than useless, by the want of one supreme presiding and directing head. As it is, the military naturally recognise the General of the Colonial commanding the Royal Engineers as chief; the Sailors look upon the Commodore in the same light; the Police all regard the Captain Superintendent as their head; and the civilians prefer to regard fire-father with favour than with fear; and, whilst warning ourselves against this Deity as the dispenser of substantial annual dividends rather than as a dread demon whom we have to be ever on our guard. We have been again awakened rudely to our fascination to find that fire in this place is one of our most formidable foes, and that Hongkong can never be considered safe until such means of instant intelligence from every part of every street to the centre are provided as shall render it an impossibility for any fire to spread beyond the four walls within which it shall be first discovered. This is the conviction which was forced upon the inhabitants of San Francisco when, after the city had been three times destroyed and cellar were found no longer of service for the protection of valuables on account of the floods of water poured upon the buildings, it was gravely resolved that they would have no more great fires at all. They have acted upon this principle with immense success and we must do the same.

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On Christmas day most of the vessels in Harbour were ship with engineers and baulking conscripts among them being the five steamers which were present at the 20th instant, a letter from "An Officer" at the 14th match which took place at Kowloon or the 14th instant, and some very loose remarks as to how the marksmen performed their duty on that occasion by your reporter, we being the two marksmen who were in the boats on the 20th instant, and the other two on the 14th instant, if you will be kind enough to insert this in your *Financial Journal*, what were the real facts of the case, and these were so simple that we cannot understand how any one in any way acquainted with the practice and rules of rifle shooting could make a mistake about them. Two shots were fired at the left target, one about a second after the other. The engine at the first of the two distinctly struck the target and

## CORRESPONDENCE.

(We do not feel responsible for the opinions expressed by our correspondents.)

## FIRE ALARMS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS."

Sir.—I trust that I am not too sanguine in hoping that the sad experience of Christmas, 1878, which has now been reported for the first time in the *China Mail*, will to the extent of availing the public and the government of the necessity of making further

endeavour to put an end to the most dangerous orgies." In the *Daily Press* of the present year, in which month the annual meetings of the fire insurance companies were again held, attention was fresh called to the subject, and an inquiry was made as to what had been done during the previous twelve months to carry out the resolutions, when it appeared that the report of the Commission upon the Engineering Department of the Fire Brigade,

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## INSURANCES.

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CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY (LIMITED).

## NOTICE.

POLICIES granted at current rates on Marine Risks to all parts of the World. In accordance with the Company's Articles of Association, Two-thirds of the Profits are distributed annually to Contributors, whether Shareholders or not, in proportion to the net amount of Premium contributed by each, the remaining third being carried to Reserve Fund.

J. BRADLEY SMITH,  
Agent.

Hongkong, 10th December, 1878. [53]

## ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to GRANT INSURANCES on Current Rates, &c., to Contributors.

WILCHERS &amp; CO.

Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

Hongkong, 23rd March, 1878. [21]

## NORTH FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY AT HAMBURG.

The Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to GRANT INSURANCES on Current Rates, &c., to Contributors.

WILCHERS &amp; CO.

Agents.

Hongkong, 27th March, 1878. [20]

## QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Undersigned are prepared to GRANT POLICIES AGAINST FIRE to the extent of £100,000 on Buildings or on Goods stored therein, at Current Local Rates, subject to a Discount of 20% on the premium.

NORTON &amp; CO.

Agents.

Hongkong, January, 1878. [22]

## PHENIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

From this date until further notice, a discount of Twenty per cent. (20%) upon the Current Local Rates of Premium will be allowed upon Insurances effected with this Company.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK &amp; CO.

Agents.

Hongkong, 27th June, 1878. [24]

## THE OCEAN INSURANCE COMPANY (LIMITED).

CAPITAL TALES 300,000, EQUAL TO \$33,333.33.

## DIRECTORS.

LAW SING, of the Tai Ping Firm.

WONG YEE PUN, of the Chin Cheong Wing.

HOI YEE, of the Yeo On Fia.

SOON SENG, of the Fung Sing Wo Hong.

WONG PAR CHEUNG, of the San Iyo Ho Hong.

WU AKH CHENG, of the Fat Hing Ning Lo.

LO KWONG MOON, of the Kwong Man Cheung.

TOWN.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1878. [25]

## PHENIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Undersigned having been appointed Agents to the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of \$10,000 on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK &amp; CO.

Agents.

Hongkong, 27th June, 1878. [26]

## STANDARD FIRE OFFICE, LONDON.

The Undersigned, having been appointed Agents to the above Company at this Port, are prepared to GRANT POLICIES AGAINST FIRE to the extent of \$10,000 on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK &amp; CO.

Agents.

Hongkong, 1st November, 1878. [27]

## THE DUSSELDORE UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.

The Undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to GRANT POLICIES OF MARINE RISKS to all parts of the World.

SIEMSEN &amp; CO.

Agents.

Hongkong, 1st August, 1878. [28]

## TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HAMBURG.

The Undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to accept Risks at Current Rates, subject to a Bonus of 20% per cent.

SIEMSEN &amp; CO.

Agents.

Hongkong, 1st November, 1878. [29]

## SHY FIRE OFFICE.

The Undersigned are prepared to Grant Policies against Fire to the extent of \$10,000 on Buildings or Merchandise in the same, at the usual rates, subject to a discount of Twenty per cent. (20%).

GILMAN &amp; CO.

Agents.

Hongkong, 7th July, 1878. [29]

## THE LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION.

The Undersigned, Agents of Hongkong for the Royal Charter of His Majesty King George the First, A.D. 1730.

## FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The Undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation, are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Policies issued for marine risks, either in London or at the principal Ports of India, China and Australia.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

Policies issued for sums not exceeding £2,000, at reduced rates.

HOLIDAY, WISE &amp; CO.

Hongkong, 26th July, 1878. [23]

## YANGTSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

CAPITAL (Fully Paid up) £100,000.  
PERMANENT RESERVE FUND £10,000.  
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND £10,000.

TOTAL CAPITAL and Accumulations to date £15,754,000.

DIRECTORS.

F. B. FARNET, Esq., Chairman.

M. P. EVANS, Esq.

C. KERSEY, Esq.

W. M. MITTERICK, Esq.

SECRETARIES.

Messrs. RUSSELL &amp; CO., Shanghai.

LONDON BANKERS.

Messrs. BARING BROTHERS &amp; CO.

AGENCIES IN

Hongkong, London, San Francisco, and the Principal Ports in the East.

POLICIES granted on MARINE RISKS to all parts of the World at Current Rates. Subject to a discount of 12% for Interest on Contributions Capital, and the Payment of Underwriting Expenses will be annually distributed among all Contributors of Business in proportion to the premium paid by them.

RUSSELL &amp; CO.

Agents.

Hongkong, 10th May, 1878. [45]

## INSURANCES.

## BATAVIA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:

## MARINE RISKS.

Policies granted at First-class Buildings to all parts of the World.

## A DISCOUNT OF TWENTY PER CENT. (20%)

upon the Current Local Rates will be allowed upon Premium charged for instances such discount being deducted at the time of issue of Policy.

## LUSSELL &amp; CO.

Agents.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1874. [1]

## LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

From this date until further notice a discount of Twenty per cent. (20%) upon the Current Local Rates of Premium will be allowed upon Insurances effected with this Company.

## DOUGLAS LAPRAIK &amp; CO.

Agents.

Hongkong, 27th June, 1878. [24]

## QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Undersigned are prepared to GRANT POLICIES AGAINST FIRE to the extent of £100,000 on Buildings or on Goods stored therein, at Current Local Rates, subject to a Discount of 20% on the premium.

NORTON &amp; CO.

Agents.

Hongkong, January, 1878. [22]

## PHENIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

From this date until further notice a discount of Twenty per cent. (20%) upon the Current Local Rates of Premium will be allowed upon Insurances effected with this Company.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK &amp; CO.

Agents.

Hongkong, 27th June, 1878. [24]

## THE OCEAN INSURANCE COMPANY (LIMITED).

CAPITAL TALES 300,000, EQUAL TO \$33,333.33.

## DIRECTORS.

LAW SING, of the Tai Ping Firm.

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WONG PAR CHEUNG, of the San Iyo Ho Hong.

WU AKH CHENG, of the Fat Hing Ning Lo.

LO KWONG MOON, of the Kwong Man Cheung.

TOWN.

Hongkong, 1st November, 1878. [27]

## NOTICE.

Apply at the GATE WORKS, WEST POINT.

A. NEWTON.

Master.

Hongkong, 1st November, 1878. [27]

## THE STANDARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Undersigned having been appointed Agents to the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of \$10,000 on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK &amp; CO.

Agents.

Hongkong, 1st November, 1878. [27]

## THE DUSSELDORE UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.

The Undersigned, having been appointed Agents to the above Company, are prepared to GRANT POLICIES OF MARINE RISKS to all parts of the World.

SIEMSEN &amp; CO.

Agents.

Hongkong, 1st August, 1878. [28]

## THE SECOND COLONIAL SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

The Undersigned having been appointed Agents to the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of \$10,000 on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK &amp; CO.

Agents.

Hongkong, 1st November, 1878. [29]

## JOKE AND TUBE FOR SALE IN QUANTITIES TO SUIT PURCHASE.

F. BLACKHEAD &amp; CO.

Master.

Hongkong, 1st November, 1878. [29]

## CUTLEYS, PAINT &amp; MIRRORS CELEBRATED WINES AND COGNAC.

Price List on application.

F. BLACKHEAD &amp; CO.

Master.

Hongkong, 1st November, 1878. [29]

## JOYCE'S SPORTING AMMUNITION ESTABLISHED 1863.

A. NEWTON.

Master.

Hongkong, 1st November, 1878. [29]

## NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS.

A. NEWTON.

Master.

Hongkong, 1st November, 1878. [29]

## NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS ARE CONSIDERED AS THE MOST EFFECTIVE REMEDY FOR INDIGESTION.

A. NEWTON.

Master.

Hongkong, 1st November, 1878. [29]

## FORTY-FIVE YEARS.

A. NEWTON.

Master.

Hongkong, 1st November, 1878. [29]

## NOVEMBER 1878.

A. NEWTON.

Master.

## EXTRACTS.

## ANIMAL INTELLIGENCE.

JANE'S HAIR.—  
By JOAQUIN MILLER.  
"On the wind that you wear, Janet,  
I can touch a hand in your hair, my pet;  
For the world to be has no daintier sight  
Than your brown hair behind your shoulders white;  
And I touched a hand in your hair, my pet;  
Twas a beautiful sight, falling down to your wrist;  
This thing fell behind, not travelled and hid;  
Thus the levelled land is the world, my pet.  
My arms were the arm of a clown, Jack;  
I was strong, and tall, and brown, my pet;  
I was warmly and safely it led to cross;  
Your round white neck, and your wealth of cross;  
Your pointed yellow hair, my pet;  
Your eye had a shining glow, Jane;  
Reverting the day old story, my pet;  
They go gay with that dexterous ring of the sky;  
When the tempest quaked to lay the fly;  
And they mated with your golden hair, my pet;  
Your lips—let me tell you words, Janie!—  
They were fresh as the twigs of birds, my pet;  
When the Spring is young and the roses are wet;  
With dew-drops in the red rosebud set;  
And they mated with your golden hair, my pet;  
Oh! you tangled my life in your hair, Jane!  
There was a round and golden sun in my pet;  
But to guide the morning, thy soft and imperious  
The right to command a slave over me;  
With my fingers matted in your hair, my pet;

This ever I dream that you were, Jane;  
With your lips and your eyes, and your hair, my pet;  
In the darkness and dreams you I know;  
And my torn fall littered over the stone;  
That covers your golden hair, my pet.

BEE CULTURE IN AMERICA.  
The number of beeshives at present kept in the United States of America is estimated at two millions, each of which yields on the average a little more than 22 lbs. of honey. Taking the average price at 25c. per pound, the total gross income derived from this source alone is upwards of \$8,000,000 dollars. To this must be added the value of the wax, the weight of which more than ten years ago was nearly \$4,000,000. The return on capital invested derived from the sale of honey varies from 50 to 200 per cent. per annum.—*The Country.*

HOW A KAFFER BOY CLEANED A FRYING PAN.  
To wash is to "Soak," spelling all hazard. Shall I tell you how Boxer's successor (a small edition of him, and a better, livelyly, in spite of my little story) once "Soaked" a frying pan? I peeped through the door, and thus was I served out for pains—"Oomfau" (literally boy or youth) first of all "clicked" with delight a spring—green grecy beans. These he chased round and round with his finger, licking it again and again as it arrived at the starting point, until no grease was in the scene. There might be a vestige left, however, thought the lad, and "Ow! how nice for my wool!" Up side down went the pan, his fashion, on his patte, which he whirled like a moon therein, until I expected to see him drop from giddiness. He did nothing of the kind, and although to his mind no further cleaning was needed, yet just a finishing touch with the tail of his shirt might give it a shine, and that should not be denied it. With a parting sigh of regret, Oomfau hung the pan upon the nail appropriated to its use; where the sun soon shone over it in mirth, vainly believing that it was a feast spread for them.—Rock's South Africa.

## MODERN POETS AND MODERN CREDITS.

In Mr. Tennyson and Mr. Arnold we have the interpreters of the spiritual "troubles" of an age fraught with issues less salient than war, but certainly not less operative in time to come than those of the War of the Worlds. The spiritual interpretation of the time would hardly have been complete without them both. With them both the subject is far more comprehensively discussed and illustrated. It is Mr. Arnold who has all the sagacity and weariness of soul, all the restlessness and hankering solicitude of anxiety whose creed is more or less at war with its convictions; an age which has wakened, or whose attention has been aroused, to the inadequacy of its older authorities and will no longer accept existing standards of matters of faith.

It is Mr. Arnold who has all the longsuffering and weariness of soul, all the restlessness and hankering solicitude of anxiety whose creed is

more or less at war with its convictions; an

age which has wakened, or whose attention has been aroused, to the inadequacy of its older authorities and will no longer accept existing standards of matters of faith.

James Finn.

is included nearly all the human emotions, except those which refer to religion, and to the perception of the sublime. These are, however, necessarily absent in animals, because they depend upon ideas of too abstract a nature to be reached by the mind when unaided by the logic of signs. Time prevents from here detailing any of my observations, or experiments, with regard to the sombre life of animals, so I will pass on to the faculty of Conscience. Of course the moral sense as it occurs in certain forms of life is of high abstraction, but there are instances of such a sense as to indicate that in animals we can only expect to find with a strong sense in a very rudimentary form; and, therefore, even if it is true that in animals the fact would not establish any difference in kind between animal intelligence and human. But I am inclined to believe that highly intelligent, highly sympathetic, and, to some extent, well-created animals, the germs of a moral sense become apparent.

To give two instances, I once saw a dog, a Skye terrier, in a room by himself while I was in his friend's house. The dog instantaneously, after a glass partition in his tank in fruitless efforts to catch minnows which were confined on the other side of the partition, found that he had torn the window curtain to shreds. He was in great joy at seeing me, but as soon as I picked up one of the torn shreds of the curtains the animal gave a howl and ran screaming up the staircase. Now this dog was never classed in his life, so that I can only explain his conduct as an expression of the remorse which he suffered at having done in a passion what he knew would cause me annoyance. So far as I can interpret the facts, his sympathetic affection for me, coupled with the memory of his misdeeds created in his mind a genuine feeling of remorse.

The other instance I have to narrate occurred with the same terrier. Only once in his life was he known to steal; and on this occasion, when very hungry, he took a cutlet from a table and carried it under a sofa. I saw him perform this act of larceny, but pretended not to have done so, and for a number of minutes he remained under the sofa with his feelings of hunger struggling against his feelings of duty. At last the moment triumphed; for he brought the stolen cutlet and laid it at my feet. Immediately after doing so he again ran under the sofa, and from this retreat no coaxing could draw him. Moreover, when I patted his head he turned away his face in a ludicrously conscientious manner. Now I regard this instance as particularly valuable from the fact that the terrier in question had never been beaten, and hence that it cannot have been fear of bodily pain which prompted these actions. On the whole, therefore, I can only suppose that we have in these actions evidence of as high a development of the ethical faculty as is attainable by the logic of feelings when unassisted by the logic of signs—that is to say, a grade very nearly, if not quite, as high as that with which we meet in low savages, young children, many idiots, and uneducated deaf-mutes.—Nineteenth Century.

## THE WOMEN OF NAZARETH.

Returning to our tents and the fourth night, we found that the water this spring was very deficient in this summer season, failing only a petty trickling to the sandstone inhabitants. All night long the women were there with their jars, collecting, washing, and scolding in competition for their turns. Their customs are different from that of Jerusalem and also from that of the district round Jerusalem—having gayer colours and being more profuse in silver ornaments. In person they are more healthy and sprightly than the Jerusalem peasants—much less worn down with labour and care. Their jars of water are carried a little slanted upon the head, while the torturing oil women carry smaller jars under the arm. It happened a strange current of ideas to originate, perhaps using the name of Miriam (Mary), in jest and laughter at the fountain of Nazareth. These Nazarene women enjoy such robust health, that they not only perform the task universally allotted to the best to women, of water drawing and carrying, but they are to be seen marching in companies with stout staves, to do the other Gibsonite work of hewing timber in the green wood, wound upon a pole, and carrying it home. These Nazarene women enjoy such robust health, that they not only perform the task universally allotted to the best to women, of water drawing and carrying, but they are to be seen marching in companies with stout staves, to do the other Gibsonite work of hewing timber in the green wood, wound upon a pole, and carrying it home. These Nazarene women enjoy such robust health, that they not only perform the task universally allotted to the best to women, of water drawing and carrying, but they are to be seen marching in companies with stout staves, to do the other Gibsonite work of hewing timber in the green wood, wound upon a pole, and carrying it home. 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